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A munements Prize A maintraction to a financial form of the financial fina	Col. Marriaces and Deaths 5 New Publications 6 Ocean Stoauers 7 Pronocals 5 Poblicat 6 Real Estate 6 Structures wanted 7 Storcial Notices 5 2 4 Steambeats and R. B. 6 Samoer Resorts 6 The Turf 7	Cet. 440

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Egyptain Conference held a sea non yesterday. Three deaths from cholers in Tonion and ten in Marseilles. Loss of life by sinking of steamer Laxbam estimated at 130. Henry M. Stanley arrived in London. Lord Randelph Churchill will retire from the chairmanskip of the Conservative Union.

City and Sum anas, - Enthusiastic Trish-Amer-Ican meeting yesterday in support of Blaine; speeches by the Rev. George W. Pepper, John Brennan and others, A firm of stock-brokers failed because of forged powers of attorney, Over 600 Fresh-Air children sent away.

Mandelliaum case continued. . . President Ar. thur arrived. A marine at the Naty Yand shot hunself dead. . New-York and Metropolitan basebail nines defeated Boston and Allegheny clubs. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (1123g grains), 84,99 cents. Stocks opened lower, made a feverish recovery, afterward declined and closed unsettled.

Donnestic.-The winners in the Saratoga races Rienzi. A strike of miners occurred at Wilkesbarre, Fennsylvania. A heavy reduction in wages was announced by the owners of a steel rail mill in Berblehem, Ponnsylvania. - Pelice Commissioner Newell, of Buf-falo, was held for trial on the charge of occupying cratic Notification Committee arrived in Albany.

dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 727; lewest, 607; average, 67787.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Dally Trauene wailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desored. The Dally Transum will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the overn north. the ocean postage.

Owing to the generosity of THE TRIBUNE'S was able to send 648 children on a two weeks' vacation yesterday. Some money is still left in the treasury, but it will not pay for the transportation of the little children who are ready to go at a moment's notice. Generous friends may still consider the Fresh-Air Fund an excellent charity to which to contribute.

The letters of Mr. Robert P. Porter on Industrial England will be reprinted as campaign extras in the interest of Protection and the Republican party. To-morrow the first series of sixteen letters will be ready in a TRIBUNE Extra of sixteen pages; and the second series will be issued after a short interval. The first number will be entitled "How Free Trade Works," and will enable manufacturers, the working classes and the business community generally to determine for themselves whether they wish the same system to be introduced in America under Democratic auspices. These Extras will prove of great service in the political campaign now opening.

The President will be in New-York to-day under more favorable circumstances than have marked any visit he has been able to make to his home since his election. He is no longer regarded by any one as the chief of a faction, as when he first entered upon his duties, nor as a candidate for re-election, as during the last year or two; and his fellow-citizens of all parties and of all wings of his own party are therefore more free than at any previous time to express the general satisfaction with which his administration of the high office to which he was so suddenly and painfully called has been regarded both here and throughout the

The collision between the British steamship Laxham and the Spanish steamer Gijon, some days ago, was a much more shocking affair than was at first supposed, for the loss of life was greater and the pante was terrible, And yet when the collision occurred both vessels were moving slowly on account of the fog, and both were blowing their fog whistles. Apparently there will be no absolute safety in a fog at sea unless at the moment it settles down over the waves every vessel stops short in its course, and remains as nearly motionless as possible till the weather is clear. Neither the ship-owners nor the public are ready for that yet.

The present trial of Mrs. Mandelbaum ought to accomplish two good things-rid the city of a notorious offender against the law, and settle the question whether or not the

rative evidence must be furnished.

they wished, are recommended to peruse the lish people, letter of the Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedga to The Boston Journal, which will be found reproduced in this morning's TRIBUNE. It will not please, but it may instruct them. Dr. Hedge points out, as has already been shown in these columns, that these men did not sufficiently have the courage of their alleged convictions, or they would have formed a new party-would bave given up all claim to be Republicans.

One of the Republican strengholds in this State is in the western part of it. The voters there are of a high grade of intelligence, and cast their bailots only after reflection. When they are dissatisfied it is well for the leaders to look carefully to see if there is not ground for dissatisfaction; when they are pleased with party affairs it because they think party affairs are well and honestly managed. At the present time, as letters received at the headquarters of the State Committee show, the utmost enthusiasm exists in behalf of the Republicanticket. The work of the canvass has already been begun in an energetic way. Organizations of all kinds which attract voters have been formed and there is every indication that the vote for Blaine and Logan will be tremendons. The condition of the Democratic rank and file in that part of the State is correspondingly demoralized.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND ON " STALE" BILLS. Governor Cleveland's appeal to Republicans for their votes rests chiefly on his claim that he has been a reformer, and especially that he has by his exercise of the power of withhobling his approval from legislation protected localities from the extravagast, improper or inconsiderate acts of our legislators. That he, like Governor Cornell and nearly all our Governors once Governor Morgan set this example, has lone something in this respect, no one is disposed to deny. But we do deny that his action ms been such or has been induenced by such motives that any Republican can had therein any just ground for abandoning his party and voting to place the Democratic party in control of the National Government for four years. We have already had sometime to say about

Sovernor Cleveland's action with reference to the Tenure of Office bill, the Fifth Avenue Paving bill and other measures; but a careful examination of the volume of acis approved by him, with a comparison of his reasons for refusing to approve others, is instructive. Quite early in his pamphlet which is headed "Bills diswere W. R. Woodard, Fould du Lac, Weasel and approved," and which claims to give his reasons for refusing to approve bills, we find that he enumerates four, entitled respectively, "Relative to the claim of Robert T. Bailey against New-York City;" "For the relief of Isaac Piser;" "Relative to the claim of Mary E. an office to which, as an alien, he has no right. Bleakley against New-York City," and " For the A New-Hamp-bire shoemaker shot his relief of Wesley S. Yard." He says he refuses daughter's lover, = = There was a general ad- to sign them because they are "incred by vance in prices in the Chicago Board of Trade. Emitations," "I know of no excuse for the - An extra session of the Virginia Legislature | * presentation of such very old claims," he adds. was decided upon. - Members of the Demo- - The applicant received his salary from Jana-"ary 1, 1870, to May 1, 1873," he says. "The THE WEATHER-TERRUNE local observations in- - claim is for eight months more. If the claim " has any merit, it has been neglected beyond | "reason." "The claim is barred by the statute " of limitations. If the bill has the effect of re-"This claim is more than ten years old and make Governor Cleveland President, and give "ought not to be considered for that reason unspeakable satisfaction to the liquor interest

Governor's action. But if we turn to the bills election would neither help them nor honor the These be noble words, and fully justify the which this same Democratic reform Governor country. If they know anything of the two approved, we find that on June 14, 1884, the precise day on which he gave out these reasons readers, the Manager of the Fresh-Air Fund for not reviving stale claims, Governor Clevetand approved a bill providing for the payment use of their money. Hence it was that Demoof equally stale claims made by certain District Judges for balance of salaries due between May 1, 1873, and December 31, 1875, claims which Andrew H. Green had refused to pay, Governor Cleveland having refused to pay Isaac Piser his salary because his claim for eight nonths after May 1, 1873, was stale, be signed a bill on the same day to pay the District Judges' laims which embraced the same identical eight months, apparently on the theory that they were not stale.

It would have been much better if our reform Democratic Governor had frankly said: "Tim Campbell is one of the District Judges who is to benefit by this bill. Tim Campbell, it is true, was one of Tweed's old henchmen, but then Tim is a shorter for Cleveland for President. No claim in which such a man is interested can be stale. The individual, it is true, is pretty rotten, but the claim has been kept from putridity by the sprinkling of reform . Clevelandism. So I sign Tim's bill."

MR. ERIGHT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bright is renewing his youth in the conflict which has opened between the Euglish people and the House of Lords. His speech at Manchester has the old-time ring of popular agitation. The questions at issue between the egislative chambers he defined with great disinctness. A House representing nobody must be compelled, he said, to accept a bill passed by a House representing millions of people. This practical importance lies in its development is the question with which the English people have to deal, and in his judgment side issues and quibblings must not be allowed to obscure and we have frequently enough been reminded it. As for the Redistribution bill, the Cabinet of their presence and of the hardships they alone had the right to decide whether there have to undergo. But men, while regretting should be two measures or one. We can well believe that this sturdy Englishman's voice those who endure it, are, as a rule, so absorbed rang with the passionate earnestness of his in their own work that they do not let such youth as he denounced the "titled, hereditary knowledge shape their action. If directly *Chamber, whose arrogance and class selfish-Mr. Bright is no longer in the Cabinet and themselves. In the same way the rural discan meet an English audience without having a tricts are full of the kindest and warmestin this cause, and the enthusiasm of a sympa-thetic audience could not fail to heat his blood. penury which forms the lives of so many them There was no thought of cantion or compromise. His attitude was defiant, his plea for heard of this, but "because things seen are popular rights overpowering, and his denuncia- mightier than things heard," they do not form tion of an arrogant and unpatriotic oligarchy as a clear conception of the truth. fierce as it was eloquent.

say so, in reality are in favor of the abolition of | willing to give money aid whenever a proper side to this controversy, the police on one hand fact that it is not an elective body and conse- country people, who are glad to welcome every one knows, differs w lely from a complete quietus upon such talk, he may be challenged at the golds publicans win every time, when they take the treable to

and the District-Attorney's office on the other, quently is irresponsible and does not represent makes out a very good case. The 10, we cannot | any well-ordered series of constituencles, condeny that the woman has long been known to demas it in their judgment as illogical and them as the most notorious receiver of ablae unnecessary. When the first Constitution was subtle sub-currents of geniality and tenderness goods in the country; but all the evidence of adopted in France. Sievès declared that there collasion which the District-Afforney's office | was no use in having two Chambers, for if they has seems to be a batch of anidavits made agreed there might as well be one as two; and against detectives by a lot of thieves. The if they disagreed, one or the other must be oppolice ought to feel called upon to explain, if posed to the will of the people. In England they can, how it came that they could not one Chamber is always opposed to the will of enpiure Mrs. Mandelbaum when private de- the people and acquiesces in it only when it tectives were able to do so; and before the considers resistance imprudent. It represents charges emanating from the assistant of the the prejudices of a titled class of hereditary District-Attorney can be [accepted, corrobo- landowners against all concessions to the people. It arrays itself decade after decade against popular reform. Earnest and pro-The Adultamites in politics-"in all, about gressive Radicals like Mr. Bright and Mr. four hundred men"-who gathered in the Uni- Chamberlain must find it difficult to restrain versity Club Theatre the other day to mourn their indignation when such a Chamber arbecause they could not have everything just as rogantly assumes to thwart the will of the Eug-

THE SPREAD OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

The meeting of Irish-Americans at Chickering Hall last night was a remarkable one. It was not extraordinary, of course, that the hall was crowded to its atmost capacity, but the earnestness and enthusiasm were decidedly impressive, and it was gratifying that the predominant spirit seemed to be one of intense approval of the industrial policy which the Republican party has so long and so faithfully upheld. Other points, as was natural, caught the temper of the audience also, but the applause was never more general or hearty than when the speakers presented the reasons for protection of American industry. It seemed to an observer that thousands of citizens who live by their labor had awakened to the fact that they had been used, through the freetrade efforts of the Democratic party, as the mere instruments of British manufacturers and traders to break down American industries: that they regarded the present attitude of that party toward their interests as an insult; and that the most fervent indignation joined with their sound jadgment in the declaration that they would support the Democratic party no

In so far as this indicates a genuine approva of the American industrial policy of the Repub lican party, all sincere Republicans must welcome it with pleasure. It is true, as several speakers declared, that enigens of Irish birth have been swayed too long against their own interests by the Democratic party. It will be vell for them and for the country if they make tood their declaration of independence by their votes. Nor can the sincere Republican fail to welcome heavily recognition of the fact that the Republican party only has shown itself zealous to defend, elevate and dignify American citizenship, at home and abroad, and to encourage and extend American commerce. In the industrial and commercial struggle against British manufactures and British trade, we shall have reason to rejoice if the British in finence in this country is no longer to be mided and strengthened by the votes of the great body of trish-born citizens.

TEMPERANCE FORS OF TEMPERANCE. It was said of old time that " the children of this world were wiser in their generation than where it will have effect; the anti-liquor vote ments in the community can always combine, thing. But the better elements fly apart just dividual insisting that his private conception of the true, the beautiful and the good must first be adopted, or he will so you as to help the false, the officus and the base. Then, having thus thrown away their influence for good, and having done what they could to promote the reign of the Devil in this world, the saddened elilldren of light wonder why their prayers for a triumph of the right are not answered, and ery, "How long, O Lord, how long ?" The Prohibitionists have had a National Con-

they could poll half as many votes in the doubt ful States as they think they can, they would of Governor Cleveland, they know that his has gained all its successes for several years by open alliance with liquor-sellers and corrupt eratic managers contrived by secret inflaence to bring about the nomination of a Prohibition ticket, for they hope in that way to draw off enough votes to make their success possible in a few doubtful States. To that end, well-meaning but unwise men are persuaded that the defeat of the Republican party would bring the Temperance question to the front.

On the contrary, a Republican defeat would expose all industry to such peril, and all workingmen to such suffering, that it would be impossible for eight years at least to get any hearing for any other question than the tariff. It would awaken such a bitter hostility against the fanatics" who thus expose industry to incalcalable harm that they would find nine-tenths of their present friends turned against them for lifetime. No other event conceivable could do so much harm to the cause of Temperance as the triumph of Democratic free traders and corruptionists in the coming election. That disaster will not come, because the clear-headed voters of the North are not going to throw away their votes.

A GOOD SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

Hardly any one can have read the account in THE THIRD SE of the doings of the Fresh-Air children at their temporary country homes without perceiving that the work which is being done through the Fresh-Air Fund is productive of more than one kind of good. Its and application of latent charity and benevathat suffering should exist, and commiserating asked for subscriptions to relieve the unfortness have long been at camity with all the unate, the majority would give without grade-"higher interests and instincts of the nation." | ing, but they will not initiate any relief action sense of official restraint. His whole heart is hearted people, who, always having enjoyed a sands of the city poor. Of course they have Now, what the Fresh-Air Fund has done is

There can be no doubt that Mr. Bright, and to utilize the charity and benevolence of these Mr. Chamberlain as well, while they hesitate to two classes of people: the city people, who are

keep them long enough to vitalize their poor little stunted systems. In this way, too, many are set flowing, and bonds of friendship and and affection are created which are sure to do more good hereafter, both to the givers and to the receivers. Thousands of neglected children have through the Fresh-Air excursions received their first revelation of a higher, better, sweeter life than they had known before. It is not only the pure, invigorating air of the country, the rural sights, the wholesome air, the cleanliness, the quiet, that help them. They must often also engentle women, full of motherly yearnings and them out of the slough of destitution in which but the poor mothers of the children themselves are stimulated and encouraged. The necessity of making their little ones deceat for the exearsions develops their latent pride and self-respect, arges them to perhaps unaccustomed exertions, and stirs up maternal sentiments which perhaps the straggle for existence may have for

a time deadened or obscured. As to the children themselves, they derive manifold benefits from these excursions. They are improved morally as well as physically. Their intellectual faculties are put under tension. Their imaginations are excited and strengthened. And all their healthy juvenile instincts are set at work, often for the first time, under unusual conditions. It is a real boon to hundreds of these little creatures, ignorant as they are of Natare, to put them down even for a few days amid green fields and flowers and trees and cows and sheep and streams and fresh air. They will never forget the novel and delightful experisace, nor probably will they ever cease to feel the influence of it on their lives. It is dismetly an educational process for them, and of the best kind.

Here then is a charity possessing ideal merits, t is one which neither degrades, humiliates nor in any way weakens the beneficiaries, but on the contrary elevates and strengthens them in every way. It brings into useful action benevolent impulses which but for it would have emained dermant and have been wasted in nere mental regrets. It is a means of demon eniting the prevalence of the most practical (induces and sympathy. It brings into strong relief the best side of human nature, and refutes in the most conclusive manner the mean conlasions of the cynic and the pessimist. Such a charity, however, cannot be overdone, and therefore these who are satisfied with its results thus far may without hesitation do all that hes in their power to extend the sphere of its operarions, and thus to secure the greatest happine of the greatest number of children.

MAORI DECADENCE.

The visit of the Maeri King to England, in a final flort to secure from the Government suck condiions as will prevent the complete spoliation of the mount of his race, does not appear likely to bear such fruit. The chief has been received civilly, ad atilized as a novelty, but probably he will to arn without satisfaction. The Macros are one of he brightest and best of aboriginal peoples, and berefore, strange as it appears, they are sure to be stinguished by contest with the Anglo-Saxon ace. All over the world the same thing has hapened. On this continent the most progressive Indian tribes were the first to die out, and at present it is only the degraded Pi-Ules and a few Northern tribes who seem able to their own side by side with the white man. The Sandwich Islanders in the same any are rapidly disappearing. The Maoris, a tue, intelligent, apparently vigorous race, have |windled away ever since the English came near them, and they themselves have long had a preentiment to the effect that extermination was heir doom. This belief is expressed in a saying high may be translated freely thus: "As the Pa cha (white man) rat has driven out the Maori rat; as the Pakeha fly has driven out the Maori fly; as the Pakeha grass has driven out the Maori grass, so will the Pakeha drive out the Maori." Of course, he Maoris, but aside from that, the fact remains hat there is something deadly to them in the proxit is usual to attribute the decline of native

aces to the adoption of the worse vices of white neu, and this is no doubt, in some cases, an iniluestal factor. It has been so in Hawais, but though he morals of the natives there have been reatly improved, their decadence goes on notwithtanding. The Maoris, however, have never been lissointe. They are a very temperate and self-conained people, and, to a great extent, have retained heir simple ways of living. Yet they are dying at, and the probability is that in another half entury few of them will be left. Cariously enough, on, the insects and parasites of the white races eem deadly to those of the natives. The English rat and fly have destroyed the indigenous rat and ly of New-Zealand, and the English grass has killed the native grass. It might be thought that he Anglo-Saxon carried with him an atmosphere tatal to weaker races, and that his mere proximity acted personously upon them. There are few more interesting races than the Maori, and they remind one in many respects of those gallant and progressrve Algonkins, who tell under the ferocious onslaught of the ruthless Iroquois. No more savage and destructive tribe than the latter ever cumbered the earth, but if the white man had not come to this continent the presumption is that these same murlerous Irequois would have swept away every trace of budding civilization, and have established a hideous despotism over the greater part of the

The good people in Chenango County who have been swindled by methods which they can only ascribe to messuerism, appear in reality to have been the victims of the staple brand of confidence men. The meamerism of the confidence man is not particularly occult, but it might well seem so to nasophisticated country folks, whose "yea" is yea. and their "aay" nay. The note trick of which they complain, however, is one which has been played all through the West for many years past, and has drawn scores of thousands of dollars from the pockets of guileless farmers. The fact that the Cheunugo County victims cannot now imagine how they were induced to sign the notes is quite intelligible, but the measure theory is not necessary to lence. The poor have been with us always, explain the circumstances. A glib-tongued confidence man of any experience is quite capable of persunding his destined prey to sign an order of his own execution, not to speak of so comparatively slight a matter as a note at three months for anything from ten to one hundred dollars. Naturally, too, the confidence man is on the lookent for aged and feeble persons, knowing them to be most easily invergled into his toils.

> The motto of Maine is "Dirigo"-I direct. "The man from Maine" will direct the affairs of the Nation next year.

The Louisville Courier-Journal attempts to answer Mr. Blaine's argument as to the increase of national wealth by quoting the census of 1850. But every competent statistician knows that the figures of that census as to wealth were utterly worthless. As Mr. Blaine stated in his letter of acceptance, the attempt to obtain a valuation of property was then made for the first time in our history, and, "partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done the House of Lords as a legislative chamber. The employment of it is guaranteed; and the States for the purpose of as seenent, and that, as gagements will permit, for the express purpose of putting

our city waifs to their rural homes, and exhibit of all the property." It is one of the striking meetis of Mr. Blaine's powerful letter that he shows, on every subject touched, a far more thorough knowledge than any of his critics. The Courier-Journal, at all events, has demonstrated at the first attempt its complete incapacity to deal with such a letter.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

But why should, of all men, naturalized workingmen, averlook the historical reserts of the Lemocratic pury, the auteria friend of the neutr, the lowly, the "consean" neutle; the natural casemy in the carroachments of corporate power and the privileged classes!—New-York World.

ast three Presidential campaigns, the action of the Democratic inajority in the present House of counter the tender ministrations of good and | Representatives, and the public atterances of nearly all its prominent leaders, the party is committed to minite pity for their misery, and eager to lift | the English policy of Free Trade; and because all intelligent workingmen know that the adoption of they have been languishing. And not only this, that policy would place American labor on a level with the purper labor of Europe. The Democratic party has never done anything for which working men have any cause for gratitude. In the South it not only pauperized labor, but degraded and endayed it. In the North it is openly conspiring with English manufacturers to compass the rum and legradation of the workingmen.

"The Democratic managers," says our exteem temperary, the New York Times, "must aim to win confi-dence by rising to the standard of their standalate instead of trying to pull him down to theirs." Such advice as this implies a degree of contempt for the Democratic leaders which can burdly be standarded to cordial to-oper-ation between them and the Independent Republican or-ganization.—(New York Sits.

Unfortunately for the Democratic party it has already followed the advice of the Free-Frade bolters in nominating Mr. Cleveland. Shrewd politinans like General Butler, John Kelly and William Purcell warned the party against that suicidal policy. The Sun. The Brookign Eagle, The Albany Times. The Rochester Union and Advertiser, The Beston Pilot and many other of the best informed Democratic journals predicted disaster, if the Free Traders should be allowed to dictate Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The fatal advice has been followed. It is still pessible, however, to sunb those who gave it-The advice which in this instance is construed as implying "contempt for the Democratic Isaders" is feeble remonstrance against the appointment of Mr. Baraum as the chief manager of the "Reform canvass. This has turned the stomachs of some of the Free Trade Dependents, But they cannot afford to be aqueamish. Whoever ships with the Demoratic party for a Presidential voyage must have a strong stomach, or else sit near the rail and keep

There is no protection for labor in the protective tariff, ne idea that turn is is a device of politicians. [Boston

On the contrary it is a statistical fact. Take, for xample, the wages of force laborers in the United tates. Those wages are highest in those States where there is the largest percentage of mon-agricularal population, and lowest where there is the larest percentage of agricultural population That is to say, in those States where the facily has already had; the effect of promoting nome manufactures and developing industrial pursuits, the farm laborers get higher wages; whereas mother States, where the population is entirely egricultural, and there is no diversification of labor, those laborers get the lowest wages. Protection, by developing new industries and opening home markets, benears the farm taborers as much as it does the farmers themselves. As protection actually protects the farm taberers, it is also the shield and defense of all artisans and workingmen engaged in other industries. It projects them against the cheap labor of England and Enrope, dignifies their calling grace and good anmor of their devotedness. They are and makes the New World the workingmen's retuge

Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any arallel can be found to the material processes of the inited states, since the acression of the republican party o power.—Mr. Blaize's Letter.

It seems that Mr. Blame was mistaken; he did ot give his opponents credit for as much stapidity or mendacity as they possess. Some of them are low trying to prove that the material progress from 1850 to 1860 was greater than in either of the subsequent decades. Their method is like that of the unhappy country editor, who started with two subscribers. He gained two more, or 100 per cent, the first day, and three more the second day and was wretched because his ratio of increase had fallen from 100 to 75 per cent. Mr. Blaine's stateof that nature. The Free-Traders who have any ability admit that the growth of the country during s in the case of all weaker races, there has been the past two decades has been without a parallel, o the marvelious advances in manufactures and nventions. They try to ignore the fact that both numigration and progress in manufactures have been greatly promoted by the very policy which Mr. Blaine advocates.

"BE FAIR AND JUST, GENTLEMEN,"

SOME OLD ATTACKS ON ME, BLAINE AND WHAT CAME OF THEM. In the hot campaign of 1872, The Tribune, be-

ing necessarily and zealously enlisted in support of Mr. Greeley, was led into sharp antagonism to Mr. Blame. An inter-sting incident of the campaign is

From the New-York Son.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, in its attack upon the personal character of the Republican candidate, goes for animumina to the flex of our other esteemed contemporary. The Times is the following quotation is from the Times of September 30, 1872; The starting exposure of speaker Blaine's vehality in con-nection with the 1 non facility root, Eastern division, entire videstrops, of course, whatsver credit some people may have even to his swaare whatsver credit some people may have noted to whole case of the tirelity Modifier upon a direction hats. Now it is also not hat speaker Blaine newards correct his good reputation. He had taken brides in another

The Eastern division of the Union Pacific is what was The Eastern division of the Union Pacific is what was formerly known as the Learenworth, flawness and Western Railwar. The Inner undoubtedly recers to the fact that during the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872. The Frincish made the unqualitied assertion that Mr. Blaine had received 32,500 assessable shares of Leavenworth, Pawnes and Western stock for distribution among members of Congress and other inflinential persons, and that he was righly rewarded out of the corruption fund for his own services. But The Thing's at that time, upon discovering, or beliaving that it had discovered, that the evidence was insufficient, withdrew the charge and handsomely acknowledged his supposed mistake. That, at least, is our recollection.

The Name recollection is correct. The Times seems. The Sun's recollection is correct. The Times seems

to have neither memory nor sense; for at that very time it defended Mr. Blaine just as vehemently as it now assails him. Here is THE TRIBUNE'S withdrawal of the charge into which it was led by clerical errors in certified copies of legal documents-a withdrawal made freely and of our own motion in the very height of the campaign:

From The New-York Tribune, Oct. 11, 1872 General Thomas Lwing's letter confirms the state

And here is what THE TRIBUNE said as to the conally damaging imputations put upon Mr. Blaine in the Credit Mobilier business, just as soon as t facts in that matter were fully developed:

facts in that matter were fully developed:

From The New York Tribune, Jan. 8, 1873.
One of the tweeve Congressines mentioned has testified is his evaluate tweeve Congressines mentioned has testified in his evaluate was given yestershay in our report of the examination of Mosers. Ames and Alley, but by an unfortunate necident the evaluate itself was emitted. We print it therefore testage itself was emitted. We print it therefore testage in full. It his manustance this; that Mr. Oakes Ames, some time in the apring of 1865, proposed to Mr. Blains to take itself the stock at about par, and Mr. Blains refused. The witness adds that no never owned or held directly or indirectly, or derived any benefit or profit wastever from any shares or atock of the Credit Mobilier, or he Pacific Railway; and his stationicals are corroborated by Ames and Alley. We have no heartained in saying that the record of the Speaker in connection with this affort seems to be about to say it,—the greater since from the accidental fact of his mome's heading Met omb's itst, he has had to bear the brust of the general a tack upon the whole business.

The opponents of Mr. Hurd's renomination for Congress have brought forth many arguments against him, of which the latest is that be has no home in his district, and spends very little time in his Toledo boarding-house. They say that he has scarcely so much as a legal restdence in the State, and The Toledo Blade remarks that unthan to consolidate the local valuation used in the learne spends a week or two in Toledo as soon as his en-

When Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of The Independent, made Mr. fillaine the most conspicuous guest and chief speaker at his Woodstock celebration on July 4, 1877, he 4i4 no foresee that a few years later the man whom he then de ighted to honor, would be surrounded by such "risting" as William M. Evarta, Sherman S. Rogers, Governor Long and Senators Hoar and Hawley.

and Senators Hoar and Haway.

The friends of Mr. Tilden do not fold the tail of the old The friends of Mr. Hendricks could wish to They remember only too well that Mr. Hendricks for They remember only not went that are remarked four years ago positively refused to permit the old ticket of Because by its historic record, its platforms in the lighter the old ticket had not been wronged at all or class. he preferred his private animosities to the viadication of what his party declares to be a great public principle. He can make no headway on either score, but on the contrary will lose thousands of votes on each.

The old saying that a sneer is a signal of defeat is aprix illustrated every day by the free-trade journals in their allusions to Mr. Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.

The Hartford Post was inadvertently referred to the other day in Tue Turnuss as one of "Our Friends, the Enemy,"
It is doing splendid service for the Republican cause and only enters the enemy's camp to attack it or to drive out the straggiers and deserters from its own side. The tert attributed to it was one of the unfortunate remarks of a Democratic journal in the same city.

We had supposed that no other journal could boost such a radical change of opinion since 1876 as to the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency as Empere Weekly, but The Independent may justiy claim to divide the honors with its Dependent contemporary of Prankila Square. These are some of the phrases which The fade-penden applied to Mr. Hendricks on July 13, 1976; *1 Copperhead of the worst type"; "had no sympathy with the Government in its death struggle with the covernier; "opposed to the Constitutional abolition of slavery, to the granting of civil rights to the colored man, and to his enfranchisement currency question, the mildest thing that can be said of him is that he is a two-faced trimmer"; " being a bidder for the Presidential nomination, he had no prin he would not throw to the dogs in order to gain his end." Having stated the facts, The Independent summed up as follows: "We hald that no man who was false to his country during the war, and whose conduct proves him to be the enemy of equal rights, ought to be trusted with the powers and duties of the Vice-Presidency. Sucha lie record as that of Mr. Hendricks ought to seem his rejection. . . . We do not wonder that Carl Schure should, in the Westliche Post, designate the whole thing as a 'humbug.' The American people are not at all likely to be humbugged by a trick of words, in the absence of things."

PERSONAL.

The late Edward J. Holmes, second son of Dr. Olive Wendell Holmes, was reputed to be one of the best condisserts of antique bronzes in the country.

The Army and Nary Journal suggests that the Seres tary of the Navy has an excellent opportunity for giving Commander Schieg, of the Greely Relief Expedition, a substantial testimonial of eateem and gratuade by he appointment to the vacancy which will occur in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting upon the departure of Commodore English for the command of the Engress squadron. "Of the entire companious of Command Scaley to fill this post," says the Journal, "there can be no manner of doubt, and no more graceful complises could be part to him, no greater incentive could be given to the young blood of the Navy, than in one section worth, skill and plack acknowledged in such a manner." Dr. Koch has received a grant of \$100,000 for his labor in the cholera-intested districts.

Much comment was lately excited by M. Francisque Survey going to a monastery hospital for surgical treatment, after making himself notorious by his animosity is ward the Church and all its institutions. He devoted the first article he wrote on resuming work to an explanation of his course, "Yes," he says, "I did go to the Mouse tery of Lea Prores de Dion. I went there without being compelled, because it pleased me, because I thought right to go; and now I believe that I did right. I will say more Hert the manks penetrated with gratitude for the good model nurses, and one of their devotedness. They are model nurses, and one of them, Frère Francols, is most than a nurse; he is an intelligent, learnest, and aniable man. If I were to be pressed, I would even say that they appeared to me to be disinterested. Everything that I asked for beyond the ordinary rules, whether in food or attention, I obtained without extra charge. In the, my only feeling is one of gratitude toward those gradient brothers." A susplements now abroad that the brilland critte is "on the road to Damascus."

The Hon. Jacob Tome, a rich Port Deposit banker gives Dickinson College \$25,000 to creet a new scientist half to be called by his name.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The shipment of buffalo bones from the plains of the West to Eastern phosphate factories has largely increased recently, because of the reduction in the trunk line freight rates. Thousands of buffalo skeletons are gathment is strictly true, though, as respects opponents | ered up by the bone men on the prairies, especially in who are at all competent to discuss any question | the vailey of the Arkansas, every season. One Palladelphia manufacturer alone received in the course of the last two months over 200 carloads. Delivered at the factory the bones are worth \$25 a ton.

A London clergyman has taken advantage ing monopolists.- ¡ Boston Courier. The name of a successful Washington boarding-house

keeper is Pacenix. Perhaps she rose from her hashes.

Carl Schurz is translating the political speeches of George William Curtis into German for circulation as Democratic campaign documents. He proposes to see that speech of Mr. Curtis at Careago, to take effect that the Democratic party hashi't a single houses principle, to an allegretto movement for the trombone.—(Pailadelphia

Under a recent law in this State the "baggage smasher" is fixed \$50 for wilfully injuring baggage. Is this a blow tured at the trunk manufacturers ! As an unprejudiced looker-on it strikes us that the awallowing of Mr. Barnum would be the first real sacrifice of principle the Yese York Tones will have been compelled to make, - [Philadelphia Press.

Nearly all the handsome dark-colored door-knobs in use in this country come from the mountains of North Care-

has. They are made of tvy roots, which are dug by the inhabitants and sold at the railroad stations for from \$10 to \$12 a ton.

A multicous boy created a panic in a Montreal ketel one day last wesk by threating his head into the dising room and calling out: "Here comes an officer from New York with a warrant." It was several hours before some of the wore networs persons could be persuaded to come out of the woods and return to their meal.—(Chicago Tribune Tribuae. A photographer of Berlin has been sent to the peni-

tentiary for a trand which would probably entitle him to be called a " smart " man in this country. He pretended that he could make photographs of gentlemen so lifelike that their dogs would be able to recognize them. When the photographs were held up before the dogs of the owners, the dogs would wag their tails and nek the pietures. The other photographers of Berlin grew judens. They watched their colleague and finally discovered that he put a thin layer of lard over the picture, waich the dogs, of course, smelled, and then lieked off.

It makes a milkman's wife blush to ask her if her sik iress is watered. - [Washington Post. A Chicago paper says that during the Democratic Car

vention the consumption of "spie" was enormous. Eridently a new name for whiskey.

The attempt to put a silver-plated independent harees on the Democratic doukey has failed. The old rig with its familiar managram, "W. H. B.," is still in order.—(Philadelphia Press. The new hanging staircass in the southeast corner pavillon of the Philadelphia City Hall is said by seein

tects to be the finest specimen of work of its kind in America. He cost, when completed, will be \$100,000.

An old lady, having seven marriageable daughters, for them excitatively on a fish diet, because it is red in phorous, and phosphorous is the essential thing in making matches.—(Springfield Republicas. A Mr. Ollendord, of Germany has arrived in this city.

The Boston Transcript wants to know if this is the brilliont inventor of those wonderful dialogues of this pair tern: Have you the umbrella of the shoemaker! sir; but I have the slippers of the sister of the wife of the baroness' gardener.

Senator Fair has gone to Carlabad, Germany, for the aummor. The Gaiveston News hopes he left orders, below starting, for Nevada to go Democratic.

The Democratic oreans are all getting even with Theodore Roosevert for coming out for Baine. They all call him "Tad." It is confidently believed in Democratic circles that this will smash Mr. Roccovelt.—(Pallacelphia Press.

It is said that Cleveland's collar can span Tilden's

Seven thousand barrels of whiskey were destroyed by fire the other day. Henry Watterson considers such a configuration, right in the beginning of a campaign, when the Democratic party was about to brace itself for the tory, nothing less than a great political calarsity.

"No," said a druggist, "there is not such as awful profit on a glass of sada water. You see, the wear and tear on the glass amounts to something. "(Chicago Tribune.

Democratic newspapers think it is no wonder that Re-